and exertions, the Agriculturalists of our sister Province to renewed efforts in elevating her Agricultural character.

In Great Britain and the United States, cheap publications devoted to the interests of Agriculturalists, have done much for that class of the population. The sphere of their influence has been enlarged—the national character elevated, and the wealth of both countries materially increased. Through the medium of such works, the superior skill of the few operates upon the minds of the many, and the experiments and labour of years are brought home to the understandings of those whose means will not admit of speculation and hazard, to guide them in their practical application of new principles and discoveries. The same sources of information, but to a more limited extent, are within our reach, if we choose to avail ourselves of them, and equally cheering results would follow as a consequence of their adoption.

Although it is not our desire to promise too much, yet we cannot help stating our belief that the Farmers of Nova-Scotia, New-Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, would lose nothing and gain much, by supporting the "Colonial Farmer." We are induced to try the experiment; the responsibility is of course our own. We are free from connection with any society, and controlled by no power save the operations of our own mind. Having no connection with the Central Board at Halifax, (and many may suppose we have, from knowing that we petitioned the Legislature for assistance, but which, they should know, was not granted,) we are free to form our own estimate of its usefulness as time and circumstances shall develope, and will endeavor to keep the Agriculturalists of Nova-Scotia advised of its movements, so far as they may come within the sphere of our knowledge.

We invite contributions from practical farmers in each Province, and will take it as a great favor from officers of Agricultural Societies, if they will, from time to time, furnish us with such information as their position places within their reach, and which they may think useful and instructive to the Farmer.

R. N.

Halifax Agricultural Society.—On the 6th ult., the Halifax Agricultural Society met at Dalhousie College. A very flattering Report of the efforts of the Society during the past year, was read, from which we make an extract for the purpose of admonishing the farmers of Nova-Scotia to avail themselves of the advantages to be derived from such associations:—

"While the Committee have been carrying out the objects the society have in view, they with regret allude to the apathy with which numbers (who are directly and deeply interested in the successful issue of Agricultural pursuits,) regard this and like institutions, and they now trust that the stimulus held out by the Legislature will not be suffered to languish and pass unheeded. They, therefore, indulge the hope that following the example of other Countries, the Farmers and landed proprietors, will be more disposed in future to lend their aid to promote the true interest of the Province, and leads this Committee to expect that although, the patronage this society has hitherto been supported with (the actual members not exceeding sixty,) has not come up to what they might expect, yet this committee will not close their report without expressing their conviction, that the growing and various interests of the country must continue to be greatly benefited by the fostering care and assistance of associations, permanently established for the special purpose of encouraging the first means of adding to individual as well as public prosperity."

The following gentlemen were elected officers and Committee of Management for the ensuing year:—President, Edward Allison, Esq.; First Vice President, Edward Pryor, Jun. Esq.; Second Vice President, Mr. John King; Treasurer, Mr. Henry Wright Senr.; Secretary, William Forsyth; Committee of Management, Messrs. John Langard, John Artz, John Herne, Archibald McCulloch, William Mitchell, Adam Reid, John Kline, Jun.

KELP AND ROCKWEED.

These substances, when used for manures, differ little from the offal of fish or flesh. Large crops may be raised with these, but the land will not be anything the better the following season. Yet, wherever they can be found in abundance, the land may be enriched by raising hay and potatoes, and feeding cattle and swine, who will furnish a durable manure. Land is made barren for several years by applying too large a quantity of salt, and the same injury has been received from an unskilful use of seaweeds. Even fish and night-soil, if applied in too large quantities have the same effect.

The following rules may be of use to those who are not accustomed to use sea weeds. If Rockweed or Kelp are collected in the Spring for potatoes, let it remain in heaps till it heats and begins to decay; then use it as quickly as possible, or it will soon mostly disappear, as the valuable part of this manure is volatile, and flies off in an aerial state. It may be mixed with grass sods *in the Spring*, but not more than four weeks before it is used, for heaps of earth will not confine aerial fluids.

Seaweed must not be used on the land where potatoes have been raised with it, the following season, if the manure was collected in the Spring.

It should not be spread upon grass in the Fall.

If collected in the fall, it should be thrown on waste ground, dropping a load in a place, and spreading it a little, to prevent it from heating, and to expose it to have a part of the salt washed away.

There are situations outside of harbours, where, the water being never frozen, the Kelp is driven on shore throughout the winter; this may, *after the winter's frost has commenced*, be hauled upon the ground designed for potatoes or barley just as it is thrown up, for the salt will be washed away before spring without doing any harm, it being only during the season of vegetation that salt injures the land. Each load should be divided into four small heaps to expose it to the rains. When it has thus been exposed to the winter's rains, it may be used two years in succession. Our farmers of German descent, frequently raise a crop of potatoes, followed the next season by barley and grass seed, manuring for each crop with kelp: the next spring a top dressing of stable manure is given to the ground, carting it on, if possible, while the ground is frozen. This management often gives a good exemplification of their rule of raising a great crop upon a small field.

Seaweeds should never be heaped up with sods or mud in the fall. It will indeed help to rot the sod, but the kelp or rockweed will be almost all lost, as it will fly away in the state of vapour. Eelgrass, with a small mixture of kelp or rockweed, may be heaped up to heat, and in this way made fit for manure, for, by itself, it is useless unless thrown into heaps while green. When potatoes are planted with seaweed the seed should not be put in the same furrow with the manure, for if they touch the salt weed they will not vegetate.

Seaweed deprived of part of its salt by exposure to the winter's rain answers well as a top-dressing for grass. It seems to favour the growth of our variety of Couch on rich land, the Couch being a natural grass of our sea shores, and notwithstanding the preju-